British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1058.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1846. (*Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The American ship *Bazaar*, arrived at Montevideo from Cadiz, brings news of a very interesting character. The Spanish Cortes had assembled and given their approbation to the marriages of the Queen and the Infanta Louisa Maria, unanimously as regards the former, and with only one dissentient voice in respect to the latter. Meanwhile the opposition to the Montpensier match was becoming every day more popular, and the Infante Don Henrique had entered a solemn protest against it. But what is still more ominous for the peace of unhappy Spain, Don Carlos' eldest son, the Count Montemolin, has escaped from France with the avowed design of going to England and from thence proceeding to the peninsula for the purpose of asserting his rights to the crown. In a proclamation addressed to the Spanish nation by the young pretender on leaving Bourges, he speaks very confidently of his prospects, and in the event of triumph promises institutions in harmony with the spirit of the age. The famous chieftan, Cabrera, had also made his escape and gone to Genoa with the determination of taking part in the enterprize. The protest of England against the projected matrimonial alliance of Louis Philippe's youngest son with the heir apparent to the Spanish throne is said to have been backed by Austria, Russia, and Prussia; and a private correspondence of a rather angry nature is alleged to have passed between Queen Victoria and the King of the French, in which the British sovereign complained of the violation, on the part of the French monarch, of certain engagements contracted at Eu in reference to the marriage of Isabel II. Be this as it may, the political horizon of Europe evidently lowers.

The Montevideo *Comercio* of the 24th inst. copies the following from the Rio journals:

"There are advices from Boston to the 12th of September. A division of the army of General Taylor, under the command of Col. Kearney, had taken the city of Santa Fé, capital of New Mexico. The city of San Carlos de Monterey, in new California, had been likewise taken by the squadron of the United States stationed in the Pacific."

In the same paper we read, that the steamer *Antelope* had sailed from Rio for Liverpool, touching at Bahia and Pernambuco, with a full cargo of Brazilian produce of upwards of 400 tons. This is the first cargo ever conveyed by steam from Rio to Europe. The *Antelope* only took 12 passengers: the *Jornal do Commercio* remarks that it is not the season for passengers, but that there is a number waiting for her in the ports at which she is to call; so that the speculation is likely to prove successful.

Messrs. Graham and G. L. Brent are understood to be on their return from Paraguay, and are expected to arrive here daily.

The "Comercio del Plata" of the 18th inst. says:

In a letter dated Rio Grande 10th November we read the following:—

"We have had the most awful weather for a month past; the 31st ultimo we had a storm accompanied with hail which fortunately lasted only 20 minutes: 5 vessels were capsized and 1 schooner lost: at Porto Alegre out of fifty odd vessels of all sizes five only escaped uninjured, all the rest were either driven ashore or wrecked, and many houses were destroyed."

Rivera, at the date of the last accounts, had removed from Las Vacas to Las Vivoras, after receiving a reinforcement of French Basques from Montevideo.

Official Acts and Documents.

Buenos Ayres, November 9th, 1846.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, &c.,

To Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M's. naval forces in the River Plate.

The undersigned, by order of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, has the honor to address you, for the purpose of placing at your disposition the articles composing the luggage of the British officer Charles G. Fegen, commander of the schooner *Federal*, captured by the Argentine forces stationed at San Lorenzo, on the passage down of that vessel.

H. E. the Governor has directed the undersigned on this occasion to forward you a copy of the list remitted with said luggage by the provisional Commander-in-chief of the Department of the North, General Lucio Mancilla, and also of the note addressed under this date to that officer detailing the motives of this resolution.

The undersigned trusts that Commodore Herbert will look upon this slight demonstration of the Argentine government as a fresh proof, among so many others that it has evinced, of the esteem with which it regards the recent course of policy adopted by H. B. M. with respect to the Argentine Confederation.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Commodore Herbert the expression of the high esteem with which he has regarded him at all times.

God preserve you many years.

Felipe Arana.

(The note to General Mancilla referred to in the above states, that H. E. has ordered the restitution of the luggage in consideration of the course the relations between Great Britain, France and the Argentine Confederation have lately taken in consequence of the mission of Thomas S. Hood, Esq., and in view of the esteemed return by H. B. M's, Government of the officers and seamen in the service of the Republic who were taken prisoners and sent to England.)

The Police has published a notice to the effect that, being engaged in repairing such streets as are in bad order, and experiencing the want of the chief material for the purpose—rubbish—it is requested that parties having any on their premises will give information at the Central Department in order that measures shall be taken for its removal without prejudice to the proprietors.

AFFAIRS OF LA PLATA.

[From the "Morning Chronicle," September 7th, 1846.]

The loan jobbers of Monte Video, for a long time dispirited and silent at the abandonment of their cause by the *Times*, have at length taken heart of grace, and begun to show fight again in the *Herald*. As a play that had ceased to draw at "*The Lane*," transplanted to one of the minors would sometimes fill both the house and the treasury, so the grievances and impostures which had become threadbare in the columns of one journal, might have a fresh appearance in those of another. It would have been as well, perhaps, to have thrown in a little novelty in dressing up the case for its second coming out, but we suppose it was not thought worth the trouble. So, we have the old stock in trade of Rosas's enormities, with General O'Brien and Colonel King for authorities, and a flaming puff of the Paraná expedition.

It is impossible to deny that O'Brien had a right to think himself very ill treated. Imprisoned by the Buenos Ayres Government on a certainly rather plausible suspicion of being an agent of Santa Cruz, who was then at war with Buenos Ayres, he gave himself up for lost. "I expected," he writes in his affecting way, "to be taken out and shot, and I "cut down a light-green surtout that I had brought "with me to the prison into a jacket, so that if I "were given a soldier's death I might appear as a "soldier, with that care bestowed upon my habili- "ments which becomes a soldier." The worst remains to be told. As ill luck or Rosas ordained it, he was *not* shot, and lives to mourn over his lost light-green surtout and awkwardly shaped jacket!

Hinc illæ lachrymæ. Yet has O'Brien not been without his revenge or consolation. Employed by the Monte Video Loan Company to forward their plans in this country, his success surpassed their most sanguine expectations. His indigenous ease of manner procured him two or three "presents compliments" from Lord Aberdeen, and one from Sir. Robert Peel, which his pamphlet sets out at full length. But Lord Ponsonby, to whom he applied amongst others, untrammelled by official reserve, hit the blot at once. "I will seek an opportunity," writes the astute diplomatist, "for learn- "ing from you more particulars, and I hope to hear "*where to look for official evidence of breach of* "*treaty and of public injury.*" This coming to close quarters did not suit one who was greater at declamation than at proof, and accordingly he appears to have applied to Lord Ponsonby no more. However there is no doubt his was a "grand success," but like that of an actor or singer who is unduly and injudiciously puffed the first night, it is not likely, we believe, to be permanent.

The other authority of the *Herald*, Mr., or rather Colonel King, may be dismissed more shortly. He has published a book about Buenos Ayres, in which he displays the most supreme contempt for dates, circumstances, and orthography. Although his title page states him to have been twenty-four years in the country, he cannot spell the commonest Spanish word correctly. Though his own personal adventures in the interior we dare say are as near the truth as travellers' stories are usually understood to be, he is, as an authority on political matters and events, not at all to be relied upon. Not that we mean by any means to charge him with wilful misstatements, but because he evidently is only the mouthpiece of others, and merely relates what has been told to him. It would be easy to cite passages in proof of this, but the process would not be generally interesting to our readers.

The *Herald*, at the close of an article on Colonel King's book, broadly charges General Rosas with the murder of a Colonel French, *one of our countrymen*. This is a serious charge, we do not mean against General Rosas, but against Lord Aberdeen who, if it were true, would sadly have failed in his

duty in never remonstrating against it, or even alluding to it. Nay, more than that, he even directed Mr. Ouseley to assure General Rosas that her Majesty's Government *bore no hostility to the influential individual at the head of the government of Buenos Ayres*. How are we to account for this? Simply thus. That no such person as Colonel French *was* murdered*. But perhaps it will be said, "It is a common boast of both Rosas and Oribe, "that they have produced alive and hearty many "persons whom they have been charged with mur- "dering. Will they then produce Colonel French?" We believe not—because, as we verily believe, no such person ever existed. Parties, at least, who have been long connected with that country assure us they never heard of him.

We feel convinced that when our contemporay calls for war and vengeance against General Rosas for his alledged cruelty, he is under the impression that the opposite party is free from any such stain. Let him attend then to this decree, one of many issued by them :—

"It being notorious that the brothers Maneiro at all times of danger for the country refused to serve it, and have always shown an example of disobedience to the authorities, the chief of the department, who is resolved *to spare no means* of making the egotists repent of their infamous conduct, orders—

"1. Cecillo Maneiro, Regalado, Maneiro, Doroteo Maneiro, and Rufino Maneiro, are required to present themselves to the authorities of the department within eight days, in order to be enrolled like the rest of the citizens.

"2. After the expiration of the above period, the four individuals named are put out of the pale of the law. *Everybody is authorized to kill them wherever found,* AND ONE HUNDRED *dollars will be paid at the Commandant's office, to whomsoever will kill any one of them.*

"3. This order shall be published in the usual way.

(Signed) "MELCHOR PACHECO Y OBES."

Death for not attending at drill, the universal public Jack Ketch, and four hundred dollars for the four brothers' heads! How long will the earnest and consistent opponent of capital punishment remain in such company?

We have scarcely patience to refer again to the Paraná humbug. When a part can be shown to be greater than the whole, it will be time enough to admit that the trade with Corrientes and Paraguay may be worth as much as the trade with them and the remaining thirteen Argentine provinces together. This trade is for the present annihilated: the exports of British manufactures from Liverpool to the Plate having fallen from £730,000 per annum to £87,000 in the last eight months; and the imports into the United Kingdom from the Plate of ox and cow hides having fallen from 600,000 per annum to 47,200 in the same period, and of other articles in the same proportion. Even had the Paraná expedition been most successful, it would not have compensated for one tithe of the injury arising from the stoppage of this important trade (not to speak of the trade of other nations with the Plate); but we have, besides the commercial reports, the concurrent testimony of the naval officers who accompanied the expedition to its failure. "I fear there will be no "fortunes made by this speculation"— "This affair is one of the most foolish things I ever "heard of" I "must say we have made a pretty "kettle of fish of it,"—are the expressions used in letters written on the spot, by persons who heard and saw all that was going on, to their private friends, whom they could have no object in misleading. Of the few English vessels that went up, one was burned, with all her cargo, by our own people; and another—eight months being insufficient for her to discharge and load in—still remained up the river, with (as the *Times* states) *four men of war* to protect her and a few others. We veuture to say that if the whole of the produce brought down by the convoy were *a gift*, it would not pay for the powder and shot and the pay of the ships companies employed for the best part of a year in procuring it, to say nothing of the many valuable lives sacrificed. Of all the impudent impostures this Paraná puff is the most impudent.

We belive the *Herald* to be mistaken in attributing the failure of the intervention to opposition on this side. It was a doomed thing from its birth. Lord Aberdeen went into it against his own convictions—he had already himself condemned it: "We "should lese more than we possibly could gain, if "in dealing with these states we lost sight of the "principles of justice." But his persecutors were both crafty and importunate: "If we can only get him," they said, "to take the first step, he can't "back out, but he must go on." So, there was no need, they assured him, to do anything more than just open his mouth. "Only repeat," is the eloquent language of one of their pamphlets, "the "words, 'the war must cease,' and it will cease; "the gasping tiger exhausted and powerless, lies "prostrate by the side of his bleeding prey, and "her Majesty's naval forces on the spot are fully "sufficient to confine him in his den." Yet the words *were* repeated, and the war did *not* cease. Lord Aberdeen then stood in a false position. Success would have saved all questioning; but to fail was exposure. Hence the costiveness of his *explanations* in Parliament. "Were we at war with Buenos Ayres?" The want of a "why" compelled the answer of "No!" But practically, and to all intents and puposes, Mr. Ouseley was all the while carrying on a real and *bona fide* war. At last, the mission of Mr. Hood was to put everything straight, and to the result of *that* the faithful look for the clearing up of all the mysteries, and the establishment of Lord Aberdeen's good faith.

In all sincerity we would counsel the *Herald* not to take up with the cast off clothes of the *Times* in this matter. They are not a good serviceable suit, such as Peel stole from the Whigs when he caught them bathing, but old rags, useless for wear, and even worse. He may be sure that when his sagacious contemporary threw up his brief it was a bad case. Indeed, how can any credit be got by advocating a party who sell men's heads at a hundred dollars a piece, in order that they may buy up the Customs duties of future years for an old song! We hope our contemporary will think better of it.

* There has been no foreign officer of this name in the Argentine service for the last 20 years. General Dominick French, a native of Buenos Ayres but of Irish descent, died a natural death in this city in 1825, long before General Rosas' advent to power, and the government decreed a monument to his memory—*B. P.*

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

From our own ["Times"] Correspondent.

Madrid, August 30th.

The following is the *manifesto* of the Progresistas, which I announced as forthcoming in my despatch of yesterday :—

"*Declaration of the Progresista party.*

"The Progresista party, who have constantly supported the marriage of Her Majesty the Queen and of her Royal Highness the Infanta Donna Luisa Fernanda, with Spanish and liberal Princess, trust that their wishes will not be defrauded, and hope that these august persons will not depart from the path in which the first step has been made. Attached as the Liberal party are to free institutions, they lament that a matter of such vital importance, and on which depends so much the future welfare of the country, should not have obtained the sanction of all parties, and in a Cortes the offspring of the true and legitimate will of the people. They entertain no doubt that so important an event will inaugurate an epoch of legality, of tolerance, and of justice, and that it will efface the very traces of a government of violence and despostism. In consequence whereof.

"The Progresista party accept the wishes of Her Majesty the Queen, considering her election in favour ef the Infante Don Francisco de Assis as a homage paid to public opinion.

"The Progresista party, animated with the spirit of nationality which distinguishes them, hope to see their wishes completed by the simultaneous marriage of the two daughters of Ferdinand VII. with the eldest sons of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula.

"The Progresista party, as Spaniards and as Liberals, are decided on rejecting by every lawful means in their power the Duke de Montpensier, who is imposed by the French Government on the Infanta."

All the Progresista papers have published the above, with the exception of the *Eco del Comercio* which has been seized by order of the Political Chief.

The mist that hung over the intrigue respecting the proposed alliance of the Infanta Luisa Fernanda with the son of Louis Philippe is gradually clearing away—or rather it has already passed off. The truth is now palpable. The *Heraldo* and the *Imparcial*, both Ministerial papers, the former in the pay too of the French Ambassador, the latter in that of the Home Department, boldly avow the intended marriage of the Queen's sister with the French Prince, and advocate it. It is now asserted that her Majesty and her Royal Highness will be married the same day, viz., on the 10th of October next, the birthday of the former; and that the Infanta will leave Madrid immediately afterwards for Paris, to join her husband. How the British Government will receive these tidings I cannot say; but I believe it to be a fact that Lord Palmerston has been always, and still is, decidedly opposed to the marriage with a French Prince, under any circumstances.

I now beg to call your attention to a circumstance which, if correct, will not fail to be considered of importance. I give it to you as I have received it, with the assurance, at the same time, that I have it from a person of the most undoubted veracity, and whose opportunities of becoming acquainted with the secrets of the Palace are excellent.—A few months ago, about the period when it was proposed that the Queen should proceed to the provinces, to take the benefit of the mineral waters and enjoy sea bathing, as she had done on former occasions, there was a consultation of Her Majesty's medical attendants, to ascertain whether she was actually in want of the waters, or whether her going could not be dispensed with for the present summer. Advantage was taken of that consultation to ascertain the general state of her health, and, in case of her marrying, the probability of her having children; it having been previously rumoured that such was not likely to be the case, owing either to Her Majesty's peculiar constitution or to some alleged physical malformation. An examination took place: a statement was drawn up declaring it as extremely likely—nay, almost certain, that her marriage would be without result, or, that if she became pregnant, the consequences would be fatal to her. That statement was forwarded to the King of the French, who had it in his possession for the last two months. I again repeat, that my informant is one whose position affords him abundant opportunities of knowing what passes in the innermost recesses of the Palace, and that the fact I give does not proceed from rumour merely.*

The French Ambassador has his paid spies and agents in the very bedchamber of the Queen. Knowing the false character of the Queen Mother, persons most supposed to be in her confidence are paid by the French Government to communicate intelligence of her most secret acts. The truth of the proverb, "Honour among thieves," is not recognized by any of the parties alluded to. They are mutually aware of their own wily, intriguing, and deceitful character; they place no confidence in each other. Men, and women—whose names, too, sound high, and who are far from being suspected —act as spies and agents, paid agents; betray every one in turn, and are not faithful even to their own infamy.

The projected French alliance is exciting the anger and despair of every party, except those who are in the pay or interest of the French Government. A meeting was held yesterday of a number of the Conservatives and Progresistas, for the purpose of coming to some determination on the matter. It was agreed that they should oppose it to the last. A portion of the former even went so far as to disapprove of the choice the Queen has made of Don Francisco; that portion was composed of persons believed to be partial to the Coburg alliance. The *Tiempo* has addressed a memorial to the Queen, to the following effect :—

"Señora,—The people that sheltered you when an infant, that protected you when an orphan, that adore you as a maiden, and that invoke on your head as a spouse all the favours of Heaven, now approach your feet, their bosoms filled with love to your person, and their souls with hope. Their love is for you; their hopes are founded in you. If the happy event which is to give a long succession of glorious Princes to the country be an aurora of better days, shall that country continue misgoverned, and remain in the affliction which overwhelms it! Shall the victims of exile and of persecution continue weeping in a foreign country,—the numerous victims of our civil discords? Shall our provinces continue deprived of the benefit of the law, and subjected to the iron yoke of military despotism? Shall the press continue enslaved, and be still powerless to raise to your Royal ears the complaints of your people, and their hopes of alleviation from your justice? Shall the people continue oppressed and ground down by onerous and unequal taxation; and shall they still hasten, like the Government, in the road to bankruptcy? Shall merit continue in obscurity, talent in contempt? Shall real capacity be still trodden in the dust, and mediocrity, aided by intrigue and corruption, alone be triumphant? Shall the incessant plots of those miserable sycophants who exist on the life-blood of the country never be put an end to; and who, regardless of the beauty and the virtue which should adorn the Throne, profane the majesty of your Royal diadem?

"Señora, another country ruled over by the re-

* This statement is, we have no doubt, current at Madrid, as it has been, we believe, in respect of every female Sovereign in Europe before her marriage.

presentative of the power and the majesty of God on earth has afforded a proof of how much can be done by the will of man, when his power is based on the love of his fellow men, and when he is disposed to receive the inspirations of justice. Imitate him, and fear no evil. Good men will be your shield; and when you shall have enamelled your double crown of Queen and wife with the colours of amnesty, of clemency, of liberty, and of justice, you may be certain that the glory which surrounds the angels will alone be equal to that which will beautify your august brow."

A courier was sent off last night to Rome with despatches to the Spanish Minister there, instructing him to demand forthwith from His Holiness the Pope the dispensation for the marriage of the Queen with the Infante Don Francisco.

A messenger has been also despatched to Paris by the Government, to summon Narvaez to Madrid to take his seat in the Senate. I may as well observe that the real motive for the summons to Narvaez is the fear of an outbreak following the announcement of the marriage of the Infanta with the son of Louis Philippe. It is much to be feared, however, that the day when the name of that singular *fanfaron* could produce an effect has passed away. He was execrated before he left Madrid; his supposed willingness "for a consideration" to do the will and pleasure of Louis Philippe has earned for him another sort of feeling during his absence, which is less respectable than simple detestation.

El Espanol of to-day publishes at length, from the Treaty of Utrecht, the renunciation by the House of Orleans of all and every pretension to the Crown of Spain. It places by its side the 47th article of the actual Constitution, which establishes that "neither the Sovereign, nor the immediate successor to the Crown of Spain, can contract matrimony with any person excluded from the succession." Its aim is to show that, in virtue of the Treaty of Utrecht, the Duke of Montpensier, as a member of the House of Orleans, is excluded; and that consequently the Infanta Luisa Fernanda, who is the immediate successor to the throne, cannot contract matrimony with him. The article of the Constitution in question was originally framed against the pretensions of Don Carlos and his family.

It would be an endless task to correct the voluntary errors of the *Heraldo*. Their name is legion. There is one, however, in this day's number which it is not fitting should be passed over. It says, that "at the Council of Ministers, where the resolution of Her Majesty was communicated of marrying the Infante Don Francisco, there were convoked, amongst other distinguished persons, the representatives of *England*, France, and Naples." For France and Naples, *passe*; but Mr. Bulwer was *not* present. The right hon. gentleman returned yesterday to Cambouchel, where he continues again indisposed. A courier will, in all probability, set out this morning with despatches for Lord Palmerston.

No Bourse to-day, Sunday.

The *Eco* was seized for its articles on the marriage. I have obtained a sight of the suppressed journal. The concluding paragraph is as follows:—"We will speak boldly, the marriage of the august Infanta with a French prince we consider as an evil omen for Queen Isabella and the independence of the country. The shade of the ill-fated Cariota (mother of Don Francisco de Assis), who, from the tomb, would have blessed the double union of her sons with the Princesses of Spain, will not raise the stone that covers her, that she may not behold the misfortunes and the woes that are about to fall upon her family." M.

[*From another Correspondent.*]

On the 28th ultimo, the Queen of Spain, besides the decrees regarding her own marriage with the Duke of Cadiz and the convocation of the Cortes, signed another decree, and made public, for the marriage of her sister the Infanta Donna Maria Luisa with the Duke of Montpensier.

To render this latter more stringent and complete on the same day M. Isturitz, as President of the Council, and M. Bresson, Ambassador of France, as representatives of their respective Sovereigns, exchanged articles of betrothal betwixt the Queen of Spain's sister and the Duke de Montpensier. At the same time as an express was despatched with copies and counterparts of the documents to Paris letters were sent to the Ambassador of Spain at Rome to obtain the necessary dispensations on account of the nearness of relationship between the Queen of Spain and her cousin. It has been agreed that both marriages will be solemnized at the same time, that of her Majesty having of course the precedence. The ceremony will take place in October, if possible in the early part of that month.

The Duke de Montpensier is at present at Strasburg, but will be in Paris at the latest on the 10th inst., and will immediately on his arrival make preparations for his departure for the Court of Spain.

The appanages and marriage portions are not as yet decided. The revenues of the Queen's husband must, of course, be voted by the Cortes, as well as the marriage portion of the Queen's sister.

The portion of the Queen's husband is settled by the Constitution, according to which, neither during her life nor after her death, should he survive, can he share or inherit the crown. In default of issue to the Queen, the crown will devolve to the future Duchess of Montpensier, subject to the same restriction.—(*Times, Sept.* 7.)

AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

[From the Restaurador de Mexico, Aug. 5th, 1845.]

Proclamation by the General-in-Chief of the army, exercising Supreme Executive power—

"Jose de Salas, Brigadier General and commanding the free republican army, exercising supreme executive power to all whom it may concern.

"That, having consummated a most glorious revolution, most conformable to the national will, in order to preserve order, for the purpose of making effective the full regeneration of the Republic, so that in tranquility the defence of the territory may be duly organized, I have thought it necessary to issue the following decree.

"Any one who shall attempt any alterations in public order, or with arms in hands, shall disturb it, shall be tried by authorities, corresponding to the gravity and circumstances of the offence. If he hold any public office he shall be dismissed, and shall also be otherwise punished to the utmost rigour of the law, and made responsible with the whole of his worldly means for the injuries he may occasion, as well to the public as to individuals.

Declaracion (pronunciamento) of this Capital.—The inhabitants and garrison of the capital of Mexico, filled with a sense of the urgent necessity of devising some measure of safety, in view of the serious dangers which menace the Republic, and considering,

1. That since the abrogation of that constituion which had been freely and spontaneously assumed for the Republic, those which have since been framed have not been conformable to the exigencies and desires of a majority of the nation.

2. That hence have arisen the oscilliations which have continually agitated and afflicted the country almost to dissolution, and after having studiously aggravated her external evils, a few spurious Mexicans have thought themselves authorized to seek to reduce her to the most shameful vassalage, and have dared to invoke, call in a foreign prince to govern her, under the title of monarch.

3. That in order to facilitate such a horrible treason against our independence, they have had the temerity to deny the sovereignty of the people calling together a Congress, in which they collected, with special care elements the most foreign and heterogeneous, as best calculated to consummate the opprobrium of the nation.

4. That the laws of the present Congress, and the acts of the Government are null and void, for neither the one or the other are legitimate, and, in consequence, a just reason exists that the nation should reclaim the exercise of her incontestable rights, usurped by the present administration.

5. That it is composed of men, one portion solely devoted to monarchy, the other to a detestable centralism, both being disaffected to the army, which they lately meditated disbanding, in order that not a single obstacle should lie in the way of their realizing their perverse views.

6. That in the event of their unfortunately succeeding in their plans, the benefits of independence, to secure which we sacrificed our blood and fortune to have the right of governing ourselves according to our wish, would be perfectly illusory.

7. That having constituted ourselves according to the will of the great majority of the nation, we shall labor to form a code of laws that shall be stable; under whose benefic al shadow, the great elements of our power and wealth shall bn developed, putting an end forever to our internal agitations. We therefore proclaim the following plan of full regeneration for the Republic.

Art. 1. In place of the present Congress another shall assemble composed of representatives chosen by the popular voice, according to the electoral laws, which prevailed in 1824, which shall be charged with the task of reconstituting the nation, adopting the form of government which shall appear conformable to the popular will, as well as arranging every thing relative to the war with the United States, the question of Texas and that of other frontier departments. The monarchical form of government, which the nation evidently detests shall be excluded.

Art. 2. All Mexicans faithful to their country, including those who are abroad on a foreign soil, are called on to lend their aid in the present national movement. In this invitation, General Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna is particularly included, as having deserved well of his country, who is hereby recognized General-in-Chief of all the forces comprised in this affair, and who are resolved to contend until the nation recovers her rights, assures her liberty and governs for herself.

Art. 3. Until the assembly of the sovereign Congress, who shall decide on what is necessary for the war, it shall be the particular duty of the Executive to take those steps which are urgent and necessary, to sustain, with honor, the national flag, to accomplish this saacred object, without the loss of a single moment.

Art. 4. Four months after the capital of the Republic shall have been occupied by the liberating army, Congress shall meet according to the first article, to facilitate which it shall be the duty of the Executive to issue the order of convoking that assembly in suitable terms so that that the elections shall take place with the utmost freedom.

Art. 5. The existence of the army is guarantied with the assurance that it shall be cherished and protected, as a well deserving military class of a free people.

Art. 6. Whoever shall retard or obstruct the meeting of the said Congress, or shall put obstacles in the way of its members, by disolving or suspending its sessions, or shall oppose the Constitution which it establishes, or the laws which are framed in accordance with the present plan, shall be declared a traitor to the nation.

We find the following in the *Republicano*, of the 6th August, 1846.

Success of Yesterday and this Morning.—From the 3d inst., communications had been repeatedly made to the Government, in the most respectful terms. To these official, as well as private notes, directed some to General Bravo, others to Señor Quijano, by the General in Chief of the forces, who had *pronounced* in the citadel, evasive replies were given, whose object was to gain time. The last moment when a definitive answer was to have been given, was 10 p. m, on the 5th. The General of the Citadel seeing that hour pass and no appearance of the Government officers or troops, he disposed his columns to commence the attack, but at the moment when he was about to operate this movement, Generals Carrera and Urrea appeared on the part of the Government who intimated that Don B. Quijano had been authorized as General in Chief to treat with the *pronouncing* party, with a view to name Commissioners on both sides to meet at the Convent of San Francisco. It was agreed on, but the Commissioners on the part of the Government did not make their appearance at the hour agreed on 5. p. m. In consequence of this, and Gen. Quijano's intimating that a council of war was to meet at 6. p. m. when there would be a collision, the General in Chief of the *pronouncing* forces put himself at the head of two heavy columns composed of some infantry, a strong body of cavalry, and a battery of field pieces, which he disposed in the most convenient order. He advanced without meeting any obstacle to the palace, which he surrounded, little heeding the force within or that occupying the principal square. In this state of things Gen. Quijano offered to send Commissioners to treat, to a house in a street, called Calle de Plateros, occupied by a director of Military Health. Dr. Don Pedro Vanderlinden. In effect, a meeting took place here, the Government represented by Generals Carrera, Urrea and Morales; the Citadel by Generals Lemus, A. Vizcayno and Don R. Pacheco. A long discussion ensued, lasting until half past one in the morning, the result of which was, the General in Chief of the Government, forces adopted the plan of the Citadel in all its articles. It was added on the part of the Citadel, that in consequence of the deference exhibited to the national will, by Gen. Bravo, as well as a testimony of his eminent services, that dignatory should be attended whilst in the city, by a guard of honor equal to that of a Captain General. Also, that neither he, his ministers, chiefs, officers, nor any of the soldiers who had sustained his cause, should be molested, that as soon as the plan had been ratified, he should deliver over the troops that defended the Palace to General Salas. Gen. S. took possession of the Palace at 6 o'clock A. M. Great rejoicings ensued; *vivas* in abundance were shouted in honor of Santa

Anna, and a salvo of 21 guns were given from the walls of the citadel.

There is not, adds the Republicano, at present any government organized. The General in Chief of the pronouncing forces holds possession of it, until the arrival of Santa Anna.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

November 21.—*Wind N.N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 22.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 23.—*Wind E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 24.—*Wind N.N.E., in the afternoon changed to E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 26.—*Wind N.N.E., at 9 a. m. changed to E. fresh, in the afternoon S., rain in the morning.*

No arraivals or sailings.

November 26.—*Wind S.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 27.—*Wind N.N.E., heavy rain in the morning.*

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, from Montevideo 26th inst.—73 passengers

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

November 17.

Sardinian polacre Sommaviva, J. Remela, from Rio Janeiro 17th October and Santos 6th inst.

November 19.

British brig Mary, C. Miller, from Patagonia 24th ult., with guano.

November 20.

American ship Bazaar, J. Simpson, from Cadiz 29th September.

November 21.

H. B. M. Packet Griffon, Lieut. Charles E. Wilmot, hence 19th inst. with the mail for Falmouth.

November 22.

Sardinian brig Express. A. Ferrari, from Genoa 16th September.

Hamburg brig Ferdinand, J. Simbondsen, from Parnaguá 12th inst.

Lubeck brig Herrmann, G. F. Hutter, from Memel 6th September.

Brazilian brig Gratidao, Juan Bautista Almeida, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst.

November 23.

Prussian barque Leopold, J. E. Moltz, from Memel 18th September.

November 24.

Oriental brig Maria Luisa, A. Pertica, from St. Catherine's 19th inst.

French barque Charles, Buruel, from Havre 13th September.

Vessels loading at Montevideo for foreign ports on 24th inst.

For London, British barque John Cook, Stening.
" Do. brigantine Navigator, Lefevre.
" Do. brig Regina, Kreeft.
" Do. barque Eliza, Adamson.
" Do. brig Rebecca Jane, le Mesurier.
" Liverpool, do. do Ringdove, Walker.
" Do. do. Dublin, Hunter.
" Do. barque Henrietta, Pearce.
" Do. do. William Peile, Sprott.
" Do. brig Lawsons, Ewart.
" Do. do. Oregon, Cany.
" Do. do. Wolga, Brown.
" Antwerp, Belgian brig Infatigable, Rickmers.
" Danish brig Jupiter, Iversen.
" Do. do. Atalante, Hansen.
" Do. do. Betty, Fuglsang.
" Spanish barque Federico, Gil.
" Do. ship Convenio de Vergara, Luengas.
" Do. brig Narcisa, Dominech.
" Hamburg brigantine Express, Cohrs.
" Hanoverian brig Michael, Christoffers.
" Kniphausen barque Elizabeth, Hugy.
" Prussian ship Podsdam, Woolff.
" Hamburg Bremen schooner Phœnix, Diercks.
" Hamburg barque Tambola, Waller.
" Bremen Bremen schooner Dolphin, Spille.
" Havre French barque Bonne Jenny, Aubert.
" Do. ship Emilie, Liger.
" Sardinian brig Rumilly, Lanchantin.
" Marseilles, French ship Themire, Odin.
" Genoa, Sardinian brig San José, Sardi.
" Do. do. Giuramento, Pitto.
" Spain, Spanish brig Cacique, Austrich.
" Do. do. Cervantes, Garcia.
" Do. barque Atala, Igartua.
" Do. polacre Primera Tigre, Plá.
" Do. brig Margarita, Ansiategui.
" Do. barque Bella Dolores, Cazariega.
" Do. do. Tomas Gener, Domenech.
" Do. brig Deseada, Esquieu.
" Do. do. Activa, Carreras.
" Do. Cronómetro, Hombrabello.
" Baltimore, American brig Susan, Landeman.
" New York, Do. ship Orpheus, Hill.
" Do. barque Susan W. Lind, Deering.
" Spanish brig Esperanza, Guardiola.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.
FRENCH—Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Rensencoat.
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.
Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Ribaut.
DUTCH—Brigantine Banda, 4 guns, Commander Vogelpoot.
BRAZILIAN.—Schooner Legalidade, 2 guns, Captain Amazonas.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

A small merchant schooner was on the night of the 25th inst. taken by boats belonging to the Malouine. She is now at anchor off this port close to the blockaders.

This day (28th inst.) completes the 427th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	79
Sunday	80
Monday	76
Tuesday	80
Wednesday	74
Thursday	72
Friday	70

Advertisements.

Notice.

ALL those having claims against the deceased Mr. Hugh Stewart will please to lodge the same with Mr. James Inverarity at the house of Mr. Noble No. 22 Calle de la Independencia in all the incoming week; after which period no claims will be attended to. And likewise those indebted will please to settle within the above mentioned period, so as the exact state of his affairs may be ascertained, and remitted to his friends, with the least possible delay.

N. B. Mr Inverarity will give his attendance on the evenings of Tuesday, and Saturday, at any hour after eight o'clock.

Buenos Ayres 27th November 1846. a1

Medical Board.

MR Richard Lowe has been examined and approved in the theory and practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. The Medical Board has, theretore, conferred upon him the title of Professor in these three branches.

Buenos Ayres, 14th September, 1846)

EUGENIO PEREZ, Secretary

2i

To be Let.

THE well known and desirable Quinta called the "Chacarita de los Padres Franciscanos," with coach-house, stable, and every requisite for a respectable family.

N. B. Also for sale, at said quinta, a coach and harness, price moderate. Apply to R. McClymont, No. 45 Calle Maypú. i2

Mrs. Esther Fisher.

BUENOS AYRES,

A letter from England per last Packet addressed as above, may be had on application at the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 59. i3

Auction!

By Ramon G. Arriola y Hermano,

AT Mr. G. T. Getting's Store, No. 66 Calle del Perù. on Thursday the 3rd December:—ale and porter, bottled and in draught, cider, sherry wine, port, claret, superior cognac, Hollands gin, English gin, assorted liquors. sperm candles, fine oils, paint oils, sail twine, India twine, sugar candy, coffee, rice, loaf and crushed sugar, Prussian blue, pickles, preserved fruits, and a variety of other articles.

For New York,

(To sail on the 1st January next,)

The coppered and copperfastened American barque

"Susan W. Lind,"

Capt. John Deering,

OF 263 tons register, only one year old, and now lying at the port of Montevideo, will sail for the above port at or about the said time—she has likewise fine accommodation for passengers.

For terms apply to

Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,

Calle Reconquista, No. 69.

BAASCH'S CLOTHING STORE,

Calle de Cangallo, No, 45.

JULIUS BAASCH in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, takes this opportunity of announcing that he has laid in an extensive and carefully selected stock of hosiery and haberdashery which has been purchased under particularly favorable circumstances, and which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, so low that he feels confident they cannot be undersold by any other house.

Julius Baasch would especially call attention to the following list of goods: gentlemen's French silk hats, of excellent quality, French and English summer coats, jackets, &c., &c., a choice selection of gloves and hosiery, gentlemen's boots, half boots, North American pegged and French ditto, linen and cotton shirts, printed ditto, cloth and straw caps of all sizes, gentlemen's cloth, prunella, &c., shoes, a splendid assortment of cravats of all descriptions, and various other articles, which he invites his customers to inspect.

Notice.

THE undersigned begs to acquaint his friends in Buenos Ayres that he has established himself in business at Montevideo as a Commercial Agent, and soliciting the favor of their support, assures them that any business entrusted to his care shall meet with every attention.

THOMAS C. S. SCHUYLER.

Montevideo, November 3rd, 1846.

New Curled Horse-hair Mattrasses,

HIGHLY recommended by the Faculty, for summer use, on account of their coolness and other wholesome qualities. For Sale at Wm. & P. INGLIS, Upholstery store Calle Potosi No. 49.

On hand a large assortment of wool mattrasses of all sizes.

DIED,

On the 26th inst., aged 83, Sra. Da. TEODORA ARGUIBEL DE EZCURRA, mother-in-law of H. E. the Governor.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$ $	
Doubloons, Spanish	332	each,
Do. Patriot	328 á 330	do.
Plata, macuquina	17 á 17 4	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	20 á 20 4	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	19 6 á 20	do.
Six per cent. Stock	95	
Exchange on England	2½d.	nominal.
Do. France	32 á 33	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par.	per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	do.	per cent. prem.
Do. United States	19 á 19½	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gormy	56 á 58	per pesada.
Do. France	42 á 48	do.
Do. North America	38 á 42	do.
Do. Spain	45 á 50	do.
Do. salted	43 á 45	do.
Do. Horse	25 á 28	do. each
Calf skins	45 á 50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	24 á 25	per dozen
Do. fine	34 á 35	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice	
Goat skins	do.	do.
Nutria skins	4½ á 5	nominal.
Chinchilli skins	withoutprice	
Horse hair, short	44 á 45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	52 á 60	do.
Do. long	110 á 120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18 á 20	do.
Do. picked	withoutprice	do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.	do
Do. mestiza, dirty	15 á 35	do.
Tallow, pure	none.	do.
Do. raw	15 á 17	do.
Do. with grease	22 á 23	do.
Jerked beef	none.	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200 á 250	per thousand
Do. Ox	300 á 400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice	do.
Hide cuttings	8 á 9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice	
Do. black	12 á 13	do.
Salted tongues	8 á 10	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.	per fanega
Discount	1½ á 2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 335 dollars
The lowest price 320 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2½d. The lowest 2½d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.